

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

PARIS. August 9, 1902. The bargain sales of late summer offer so many advantages that the woman who is skillful in anticipating coming modes may for a mere song provide herself with dress materials and millinery enough to quite materially reduce her fall and winter expenses. Hat trimmings may be transferred to newer shapes if the frames upon which they are bought do not admit transformation into autumn millinery. Large hats are never very popular in the fall, although some specimens of the black picture shapes were exploited last autumn. Moderately small chapeaux will be featured during the coming season; therefore those hats whose proportions are not very great should be preferred by the late bargain

A model in burnt straw with the brim curved in front and with a plaited Louis Quinze bow filling the indentation in the rear is sufficiently simple for late summer service. Geranium blossoms give the brim and crown a smart touch of color. Another model of burnt straw has a brim covered with eeru alencon lace, clusters of red roses and fellage filling up the angles and bare spaces. The new Santos-Dumont shape is certain to be seen for some time The crown of this hat is pointed like the bow of the inventor's airship. brim is raised in imitation of the steering gear. Silk drapery adorns the crown, while a long scarf floats down behind. With few alterations such a hat is in season until

The Odette is one of the recent models whose unpretentions proportions accord with the canons of good taste. One of these hats has a reli of brown chiffon un-der the brim. This is combined with vel-vet of the same shade. Resting on the hair is a wreath of delicately shaded foliage. Above the brim appear half open rosebuds, which encircle the low crown. At the back of the hat a bow rests on the hair, and the trim is cut away underneath. A charming confection from a salon on the Rue de la Paix has delicately shaded silk draped over a large flat shape, which is bent down in front, but much raised at the sides, where it is faced with black silk muslin. On this muslin rest at intervaltiny wreaths of roses, the center of each one being crossed with a latticework of narrow black velvet ribbons. A similar wreath is affixed to the underbrim on the left side of the hat, and from it fall innu-merable loops of veiling.

A New Sailor Shape.

Sailor hats have not been much exploited this season, but there are indications that their less is felt by smart women. for a new sailer shape is being shown in some of the leading shops. It has a slightlow crown, which is draped with soft lustrous, oriental looking fabrics.

vet ribbon falling in loose loops over the hair are conventional trimming for the back well as gowns will be garnished with velof the boat-shaped hats. A few flowers and splittering buckles may be added whenever loned of brilliant colors covered with elab-

far between, for milliners know this and with strappings and the bodices glittering are reserving their stocks of this fabric to with ornamental buttons. meet the coming demand. Flowers and jew-eled ornaments will combine well with al-spite of the efforts of some modistes to reions will be in the ascendant during the early part of the winter at least.

torted. The Jacket is cut in five pieces, TABLE EMBROIDERIES minates well above the bell line. The sleeves are the ordinary tight fitting ones, with the flare at the wrist. Stitched strappings and ornamental applications of metal

buttons are the only decorations.

Tailors are showing specimens of fall fabrics. Just at present these are being made up in yachting costumes and dresses for ouring. Eine blanketing cloth with facings of white embroidered in silk is utilized in making the three-quarter yachting coat. White braid in twisted motifs further emshabby any amount of rough out of door service. Serge is, of course, favored. The smartest new gowns are adorned with narrow white braid, bright buttons and dainty vests of a contrasting color. White cloth usually appears in this guise and is artis-

cloth. It resembles hopsacking in its tex- away to serve for table decoration. ture and may be had in fine and coarse. For September luncheons she has dainty are crossed by narrow, white knotted lines of this beautiful flower. backgrounds. Irish tweeds in black and Irish lace and Irish cloths will be much

patronized by the fashionable world. Volle, because of its elasticity and the as this month is given over to bridal fes- the stain mixture in clear cold water

ease with which the dust may be shaken from it, should have special attention when it appears on the late summer bargain counter, for dressmakers say that this material has not yet reached the end of its popularity. For wear it is unexcelled, although one would scarcely think so from the lightness of the fabric. Of course the delicate colors which have prevailed during the summer are not suitable for outdoor wear later, but there are many soft, neutral

service in indoor frocks. Velvet Trimming.

Autumn trimmings will consist of velvet. Fashion leaders say that the fall and winter of 1902 is to be distinctly a velvet season. Soft and supple effects hitherto

tivities she selected boiling cloth in the finest of textures and decorated it with bride roses. To give a body to the edges, two dinner sets were resplendent in a conventionalized mass of the roses, with love-ly buds and half-open blossoms, a rose leaf peeping out here and there. The whole made a charming background for the tall, fluted, cloud-like glass bouquet holder filled

with the same in natural flowers.

In one box she had stored away her Christmas linens, a decoration of yule colors on a fine Belgian cream surface, the design a picturesque adornment of holly and mistletoe with their gray and red berries. For an extra holiday inspiration the fall-over of the cloth was monogramed at each corner in pure white French work, set in a wealth of Christmas green, with a touch here and there of red, making a cheerful note for the whole.

Other Fine Pieces.

Quite apart from the rest were large centerpieces, doilies for accessories and small mats of a rich, heavy tan and light brown linen, the edges beautifully finished in scrolls, leaf effects and oriental patterns, in silks of red, yellow and purple. Each linen, at one point or another, had a dec-orative motto referring to the new year. These were intended to be used on a bare mahogany table, making a good treatment for a chafing dish supper, or a spread where sandwiches and punch are the even-

ing refection.

As a contrast to the others, green and white for February seemed to lead the way. These charming appointments were delicate treatments of lilies of the valley and



A GOOD STREET GOWN.

stereotyped to a degree, but the skirt is a new pleated model, which promises to lead to a more marked revival. The regular kilt widen a little at the top. This season prob-tumn. Most of the pique, linen, cloth and enough, but its success is a thiy sees the last of wide, flaring hats. They brilliantine short skirts so much worn now handling and correct wearing. are pleated all the way round, and are al-

This gown is an adaptation of two new; most the conventional kilt. The skirt in tiny box pleats, left open below the knee at | no account must it be used if there is any fect deeper in the back. The pleats slant in The very latest models in the Paristan skirt is coming in and will be a popular converging lines from belt to hem, and add model for the short skirt in the early augrace to the figure. The model looks simple enough, but its success is all in skillful

at will be put upon the market for autumn. by the velvet manufacturers. The fabrics bowknots and half circles were the floral and the waman who can pick up something are stamped to look as if embroidered, and plan. of the sort which is unpretentions in color in designs many of them resemble those and outline will have on hand a hat for seen upon foulard silks. Oriental designs in the season. Dull chiffon ar- are especially striking; indeed, the velvet ranged over brims in small plaits and vel- manufacturers' displays look not unlike an orately stamped patterns. Cardinal, various shades of green, blue and brown will be a feature of the fall and winter millinery have prominence. The costumes for street fashions. Bargains in velvet are few and wear will be decorated, the seams covered

most anything in the way of headgear, and the woman who possesses herself of art walking a moderate length is both sensinonveau patterns of the latter cannot make | ble and picturesque, but for indoor wear year craze is simply in its morningtide, draperies. Some daring souls are trying to Rich oriental designs in soft satins and rib-bons will be serviceable later, for eastern short, round skirt. Their success has not Will be imitated in all fashionable The Louis XV or Louis XVI fash-venient one for dancing parties. The trouthe figures of short, trim women or young walking skirt for hard outdoor service, the The Russian blouse gown is the newest tailor-made costume. Its chief charm is a slightly trained one for afternoons and the very long trained skirt for evening func-CATHERINE TALBOT.

Her Own and Always Has a Dainty Spread.

Written for The Evening Star.

At all seasons embroideries play an important part in entertainments, doing duty for the formal dinner, the noonday breakfast or informal luncheon. A clever hostess who gives very up-to-date functions declared that no table was well equipped without a bit of decorative linen. She is a even be cut down into a pretty and useful well-known society woman who takes time by the forelock, and she has prepared for canvas appearance, is shown in grays. Hop- her coming winter functions set after set sack frieze is one of the varieties of this of elegantly equipped linens, and laid them

weaves. Zibeline friezes have a halry sur- plate doilies, carving mats and others of face and may be purchased in poppy green and moss gray shades. Striped herring- in a pretty design of golden rod and group-They | ings of china asters in all the delicate tones

During October she will use for formal dinners the chrysanthemum, her favorite white and resembling in quality zibelines blossom. These linens consist of center-are a novelty. Because of the friendly interest which England's queen takes in the Irish industries there is a certainty that white, others in delicate pastel shades.

scarcely dreamed of have been achieved maidenhair fern, in which borders with

For March this clever woman's mind turned to violets. These linens were so embroidered as to appear in tumbling masses of these purple flowers, those of the

As the spring began to unfold its blossoms her linens were a gorgeous scheme of tulips and crocuses. Some were embroidered only in corners, others of a more elaborate pattern were on Japanese linen

in colors, pale and delicate, combined with In her country home in May, when giving pretty and simple entertainments, her table was a charm of fruit blossoms. A wide table scarf of cherry and apple blossom was the central scheme. This table runner was cleverly worked in an all-over design,

the edge finished in a renaissance pattern of lace some four inches wide. This clever artist asserted that her summer work was an easy task. She had the field to choose from, and when the sketches were made she had them transferred to the linens. These floral subjects consisted of daisies, buttercups, cardinal flowers or oldfashioned garden plants, or groupings of nasturtiums, which bloom all summer. For June, July and August it was merely a question of choosing a few of many sub-

The Popularity of Taffeta.

Women may have grown somewhat tired of the glace coat and bolero, yet the threequarter length carriage wrap in black or colored taffeta has become a recognized necessity in the wardrobe of the society woman, while nothing excels the chic and utility of taffeta for smart country clothes. Black, dark blue and golden brown shades trimmed with ecru guipure and softened with chiffon of a corresponding tint form ideal wraps, and, though smart, taffeta is never too smart. Always recollect that if a woman is oversmart she is not smart at all. She who is possessed of innate refinement realizes that subtlety and mystery in dress are better than any aggressive fitting mode of the hour.

To return to the fancy for taffeta, a black, navy or even dark red taffeta frock, well made and daintly trimmed, accom-panied by a lace collar, forms a fitting and smart afternoon toilet and will look equally well at a garden party; in the early autumn it will come in for demitoilet or can evening frock. Such are the uses of taffeta, which is, by the way, a softer make of glace. Fashion has done wisely in giving this silk a foremost place in the modes

To Remove Stains From Linen.

of the hour.

Tar may be removed from linen by rubbing the stain with butter and then washing it out with warm water and turpentine, Paint and varnish come out with turpentine. Ink and almost any stain that will not come out by the methods given may be removed by weak oxalic acid and lemon Dissolve a tablespoonful of oxalic acid and one of lemon juice in a pint of rain For November the linens showed a preference for the more cultivated flowers; and



A TASTEFUL HALF DOZEN.

The Wayse of Getting Rid of Superfluous Hair.

A SECRET OF THE TOILET

A SURE BUT SLOW CURE IS THE ELECTRIC NEEDLE.

Also Much More Expensive Than Home-Made Depilatories, Which Are Successful.

Written for The Evening Star by Katherine Morton. If there is anything in the wide world that is appropriately named it is the disfiguring growth of hair on the face-superfluous

It certainly is the most superfluous thing one can imagine and renders many an otherwise attractive face almost repulsive. It

anything masculine or mannish. No matter if her complexion rival the loveliness of the rose and the lily, and her features answer every demand of classic beauty, this blemish overbalances everything and destroys every claim a woman might otherwise possess of being considered a beauty.

The simplest agent for removing this foe to loveliness is electricity. Indeed, some will tell us that it is the one and only reliable and sure cure. But its expense absolutely precludes this remedy in many cases. Then it is a slow process, eight or ten hairs only being removed at a time, say twice a week. The process consists in touching each hair in turn with the electric needle, an operation consuming from ten to fifteen seconds for each hair. The method is called electrolysis and should never be performed by any but an experienced sur-

The process consists in the introduction of a fine needle into the hair follicle and the destruction of the palilla by means of the galvanic current. A slight redness some-times follows the use of the needle, and a small pustule is formed, which, however, soon disappears. No scar results if the operator is skillful and experienced.
For a light growth of hair-mere down-

powdered pumice may be used. Mix it with a lather of good soap, making a paste, and apply the mixture with the finger. After several applications the down will disappear. The growth becomes weaker after each use of the pumice.

For a stronger growth barium sulphide is recommended; it is mixed with common laundry starch. Powder the barium and starch separately and as fine as possible and sift through a coarse muslin bag; then mix the two thofoughly, using one part of the barium sulphide to five parts of starch; one dram, say, of the former to five drams of starch. A dram, you know, is about one ven teaspoonful.

After the two have been thoroughly combined, put in a porcelain jar and keep on the toilet table for use.

How to Proceed.

The mode of procedure is to moisten the finger with water or to take a little ivory or wooden spatula, dip it in water and then in Loaning Money and Getting Twenty the depilatory and apply to the spot from which the hair is to be removed. Leave it on four or five minutes, then wash off with warm water and soap and apply the least bit of camphor ice. The use of the cam-phor ice is to allay any soreness or irrita-tion. Barium sulphide is a poison, and on eruption on the face. Otherwise it is harmless if directions are carried out to the letter, and it is effectual. Hair on the face, hands and arms can be treated with this depilatory. The cure in some cases is almost instantaneous. A plaster stick is sometimes used. It is

heated over an alcohol lamp or candle and spot from which the hair is to be removed. One is constantly being warned against outting cold cream of any kind on the face, the result of its use being to cause hair to grow on almost any part of the face; that frequent use induces a heavy growth of hair on the upper lip and chin. There is no danger of this kind to be feared unless the cold cream is used in extravagant quantities. An application once or twice a day cannot do any harm-that is, if it is afterward washed off with warm water or with milk and lemon juice, one-third lemon juice to two-thirds milk.

Another hair solvent requires quicklime, ten grains; carbonate of soda, thirty grains; glycerine, one dram, and lard, one-half ounce. Rub up the lard in the glycerine and add the other two ingredients. Apply this every other day, or until a cure is effected. After an application of this solvent tweezers may be used effectively.

The use of tweezers is considered rather

heroic treatment by many, but for a few straggling hairs here and there they may be used to good purpose.

Another Method.

Another depllatory calls for sulphydrate of soda, forty grains; slaked lime, thirty grains; starch, fifteen grains, and lime water, two fluid drams. After making this into a thin paste by thoroughly mixing apply a thin layer to the place to be treated: after a few moments wash it off or scrape off with an ivory spatula or blunt

instrument of some sort.

In using any solvent for this purpose it should be removed after four or five minutes at most, or as soon as a burning sensation is produced. Too long contact with the skin should be avoided, and after the hair has been removed the denuded surface should be washed with warm water, and, as I have already said, a cold cream should be applied to prevent irritation. Almond oil may be substituted for the cream.

Almond oil, indeed, is the best thing to put on the eyebrows after the use of a depilatory to remove the hair over the nose: that is, where eyebrows meet-"married brows"-as they are called. These are considered a mark of beauty in many eastern countries, but quite ugly and disfiguring in enlightened lands.

After removing the hair follicles by the use of a depilatory, or by means of the tweezers, apply a little almond oil, and rub it thoroughly into the eyebrows. In manipulating the eyebrows the rubbing should be in the shape of an arch, from the nose to the outer corners of the eye.

If arms have been operated upon for the removal of superfluous hair, and there is a tendency to soreness or redness, rub them every night with a paste made of crushed almonds and honey. Spread the paste on soft linen cloth and bind on the arms, leaving them on until merning.

To Remove Moles

After removing hair from a mole, if it is further desired to get rid of the mole, use salicyclic acid, ten grains; boric acid, onehalf dram; calomel, one-half dram. Mix thoroughly and apply by means of a camel's-hair brush every other day until the mole disappears. Or furning nitric acid, applied once a day with the burnt end of a match, will destroy these foes to beautymoles-after a few applications. So far from being considered disfiguring,

French women think moles not only beauty marks, but suppose them to bring good luck. A very well-known French woman has her gowns cut extremely low in the back that she may display a mole which is rather low down on her neck. The Arabs, wanting to describe a beauti-

ful woman, say of her: "Her face is like to the moon in the fullness of its glory; her cheek is like jasmine, with moles on it; her hair is like the horses' tails."

The Eternal Feminine.

For a woman to touch up her tollet at a public restaurant, to produce a mirror from her pocket and a powder puff, and then to apply a wee bit of poudre de riz to the tip of her nose and to lightly dust her cheeks, would be an astonishing performance in

slavish to conventionality and do some rather daring things in public. Young girls had better blush unseen, as good daughters and good sisters, than gain all the fame imaginable as bright talkers

and great beauties without any "homely"

Homely means belonging to the home.

As home is the place where love and charity should abide, so the talents that belong to it are best worth possessing.

There is an adage which tells us to call no man old until he has lost his teeth and no woman old until she has lost her here. no woman old until she has lost her hair. When man talks to woman he may chide her, but when he talks to man he may the talks to man he may cherish her.

When a girl seems to have nothing at all

on her mind it is a sign she is managing a multiple-duplex flirtation with difficulty. The proper study of mankind is woman. No woman can be beautiful unless she eats well and sleeps well and has man or child to love. This is the heart of the

"If I were a woman." says a "mere man." "I would cultivate the fine art of listening. Few women can talk as interwomen can talk as interestingly as they can look."

Woman is not obliged to regard her dressmaker with the awe of a decade ago. She no longer ponders over the problem of what to wear. It is all thought out for her by well-paid tallors and milliners and modistes.

Useful Recipes.

modistes.

Many recipes for hair tonics have been given in these columns, but none is better than the following: Bay rum, 1 pint; castor oil, 1 ounce; tincture of cantharides, 1 dram; oil of bergamet, 10 drops. This is is no wonder, then, that women tormented to be well rubbed on hair and scalp once with hair on the face are eagerly frantic to find some remedy.

No woman can be beautiful or charming once a week in addition to the tonic use a whose appearance suggests in the least anything masculine or mannish. No matter use alcohol and water, one-third alcohol to two-thirds water. This is best applied to the head by means of a nail brush. The hair must be brushed every day—not only the hair, but the scalp, to stimulate blood vessels to action.

It is a good plan to wash your head and hair as often as you do your face; that is, if the scalp-not the hair alone-is given a good rub with cold water. This stimulates the circulation. Don't wear your hat onehalf minute even, when you are not obliged to do so. To cure a callous spot on the ball of the foot I can only tell you of the very simple but troublesome remedy. cotton wool or cotton batting, which I know to have effected a cure in one case at least! It must be kept bound on the foot by means of narrow strips of cloth and worn constantly every day and all day, only changing when a fresh piece is needed. At night try painting with iodine. After a time, if this affords no relief, massage the

ball of the foot with sweet oil.

Alcohol will not cause hair to grow on the face, but undiluted it is bad for the skin, making it very dry, nor is its use even

with water good, except occasionally.

The glare of a bright light directly upon the eyes is most injurious. Bathing the eyes in warm water containing a solution of salt is strengthening. Use one-half tea-spoonful of salt to one cup of water. Bathe the eyes with this frequently during the day. At night, after washing the eyes with warm water, rub the temples and back of the ears with spirits of camphor. Do not put any on the eyes, however. Do not use your eyes except for the time you are absolutely obliged to do so in the evening, and not at all in the morning before breakfast. This is all I can say to you about your eyes. For any serious trouble, or if they continue to pain you, an oculist must be consulted.

MAKES A GOOD INCOME.

Per Cent for Its Use Keeps Her Rushing.

A woman in Philadelphia is making a comfortable income for herself by a novel phase of "shopping on commission." As a matter of fact, she does no shopping of any kind herself, but she is registered at all the first-class stores as a professional shopping agent, and gets 10 per cent commission on also a better chance to make a valuable applied while as hot as can be borne to the all goods purchased there in her name. She began business in a modest way, having saved \$250, which she entered as security at one department store as a start. Now her business has grown to such proportions that she has obtained credit at many shops, and will take no more patrons upon her

> This list contains the names of women drawing fair salaries in almost every profession and field of endeavor open to the business woman of today. Each patron furnishes the agent with satisfactory references as to her reliability, and is thereupon given a list of the stores at which the agent has accounts, and receives permission to buy goods at any of these in the agent's name and charge them to her.

> If a large article, such as a piece of furniture, is bought the agent will accompany the patron and arrange to have it sent at once to its final destination. But ordinarily the patron goes shopping any day she wishes and allows the packages to be sent and where purchased. At the

> stores promptly.
>
> In the meantime her patrons are returning her the money they owe in weekly installments varying from fifty cents to several dollars, according to the whole amount due. In addition to this, each patron pays the agent 10 per cent of the amount advanced for her in return for the accommo-dation. Thus the agent makes 20 per cent on every article purchased in her name-10 from the store at which it is procured and 10 from the woman who ordered it. She does not, however, lead an idle life, even though she does no shopping for her money At present her list of patrons number 500, and this entails such an amount of bookkeeping that she is obliged to have the services of an assistant for the work.

Must Be Shrewd. "The woman who would make a success

of this credit system," the originator of the scheme said in speaking of her work, "must be one of shrewd business ability, no nerves and not too much heart. There are a great many dishonest people in this world. One soon learns that. In spite of the trouble I take to assure myself of the reliability of every one I take upon my list, not half of them pay up as they should. There is no end to the tricks which even the women holding the most responsible positions will play one. And you have to be on the alert and constantly investigate, or they may large bills with you without mentioning the fact. Then you have to call week after week on some of them to collect what is owing you. When this happens once with any patron, however, I promptly drop her name from my list after collecting the first amount due. It doesn't pay to deal with such people, no matter how many customers one loses. There are always plenty more to take their place. I have as many all the time as I can possibly accommodate and dozens waiting. "It is a business which pays splendidly if

conducted on strictly business principles. On a bill amounting to \$25 I ask \$5 down, and the remaining \$20, with the \$2 added as commission, is paid in weekly installments of \$2 each. So I gain 20 per cent on the money advanced in eleven weeks' time. That is at the rate of 95 per cent on every dollar invested for the year. "Last Christmastime I netted over a thou-

sand dollars. I have to limit all my patrons to a certain amount during December, or the bills which the stores would send on January I would be more than I could stand I never allow any patron unlimited credit at any time. I regulate the maximum amount for which one can draw upon me according to her work or position.

"The spring season, when the women lay in their summer wardrobes, is another rush season with me. Indeed, I don't know of any time which can be called dull, for my patrons are almost all business women who are in town even in summer, except for three or four weeks' holiday."

Now, if Plain Duty were only stylish or



A FLOWER-TRIMMED GOWN.

A new style of trimming that is but a | of gauze and used with their leaves in nat-

revival after all, is used with great success by the crepe dianer gown worn by Christic McDonald in the photograph. The gown is made of pale bine crepe, and the garniture is the long spray of shaded pink roses made.

RUSTIC FLOWER STANDS

HOMELY MATERIALS USED AND GRACEFUL EFFECTS.

Japanese Who Have the Most Artistic Ideas Know How to Pot Plants.

Written for The Evening Star.

Rough-hewn wooden furniture is so popular this season that it is no wonder that it SHOPS ON COMMISSION | lar this season that it is no wonder that it is no garden and house plants are admirably constructed, the objection to wooden flower boxes having been removed when zinc linings were adopted. The cost of an ordinary lings were adopted. The cost of an ordinary lings were adopted. The cost of an ordinary lings were adopted. HOW A PHILADELPHIA WOMAN boxes having been removed when zinc linaccording to workmanship and size. The simpler forms may be copied by any amateur who has mechanical skill.

> The present is a good time to collect materials for rustic jardiniere making. After a storm the forests are full of fallen boughs, and any woman who spends an afternoon of her sojourn in the country goda is built on a small scale, having plants gathering bits of gnarled branches from the sylvan pathways will be able to amply supply herself with wood for a couple of flower

Those who live out of town are particu larly fortunate, for they are spared the ex-pense of expressing "finds" to their homes, Being in the country all the time, they have

The wooden flower stands seen in the shops are simple in construction. A school-boy should be sufficiently skillful to duplicate even the most complicated ones. Most women have at their command the services of some obliging boy or man, or, if they have not, are themselves able to handle a hammer, saw and plane; so home-made copies of the expensive models may be owned by any household.

The pattern which is the easiest for amateurs to imitate consists of a hollowed seclatter are crossed to form a tripod. The most difficult work is the hollowing of a form the plant holder. With a piece of charcoal a circle is outlined on one of the flat ends of the stump. In the center of the circle place some slow-burning fuel, and when the fire consumes the wood to a sufficient depth the coals should be emptied out and the charred wood removed with a chisel. The inside of the trunk must be to the agent's house, where she calls for them later. The agent keeps strict account of everything bought by each patron—when the wood it will not rot even when filled month she pays up her bills at all the with damp, soft mold. A rustic jardiniere of this kind costs at a florist's \$4 or \$5, but anybody who can collect the materials need not expend for one anything more than the price of the nails used in fastening together the different parts.

Easy for an Amateur. Another style of flower holder supported

by a rustic tripod, although sold in the shops for from \$2.50 to \$7, may be successfully manufactured by an amateur for a mere trifle. The tripod should be first built of three moderately heavy specimens of wood upon which the bark still remains. An upright piece of sapling is set upon the center of these to give additional support to the top. A handleless wooden pall or firkin covered with rustic work forms the plant holder. Several holes must be bored in the bottom of the paff; then when the flowers are watered the superfluous moisture will run out of the jardiniere instead of standing about the roots of the plants. To cover the sides of the pail a selection of short but thick pieces of boughs should be made. Only those which are about three inches longer than the staves will do for the purpose. The sticks must be divided longitudinally and smoothed to fit snugly.
The wider ends should be trimmed and rounded to make an ornamental finish for the upper part of the stand. They are then ready to be tacked into place on the out-side of the pail. When the stand is completed and filled with plants it is as pretty a piece of furniture as any one could desire, and is suitable either for the porch or for a dining room window garden.

Twig Covered Tubs.

A small tub entirely covered with twigs makes a handsome flower stand if three twisted limbs are cut short and used to form a stout column for its support. Bits of thick branches are sometimes tacked over the rustic feet of the jardiniere to enhance its beauty. Geraniums, verbenas, mignonette, heliotrope—any low flowering plants look well in the tubs, while dracaenas and ferns suit the taller holders. Square or obiong window boxes with a rustic finish are the easiest for the home jardinlere maker to construct. They require no planning in the adjustment of supports because four small blocks glued or nailed to the box corners are the only ones needed. Often because of the irregularity of their shape rough tree limbs are very hard to adjust to

stands.

A barrel cut in half and covered with bark or bits of branches is a roomy receptacle for the choice flowers of home plant grower. Some time before autumn the plants are lifted from the ground and placed in their new home, Not only flowering plants, but vines, flourish in these rustic gardens. The way to prepare a barrel garden is to select a stout, well-hooped specimen, which should be well cleaned. Holes three inches in diameter and about six inches apart should be bored all over the sides and in the bottom of the barrel. As much of the top of the staves as can be dispensed with should be sawed would be an astonishing performance in America, but a common sight in a Parisian restaurant. Nowhere in the world do women claim and enjoy more real liberty than in America, but European women are less many of us rive her the cold shake. It is away, leaving a hoop about the upper part. Into the inside of the barrel may be laid

barrel and may be laid as deep as four or six inches. The barrel should then be filled with two parts of good fibrous loam, one part of leaf mold and one part of fertilizer. Water the soil, and the garden is ready for use. Dwarf nasturtiums, lobelias, mignenette, verbenas, geraniums and small flowers may be planted in the holes at the sides of the barrel. Almost any plants will do for the upper part. A large tub may be covered with bark or twigs and then filled with soil in the same way as the bar-rel. The tub will make an admirable holder for large feros or tropical plants which are transferred indoors when the weather is

An Old Tree Stump.

Old tree stumps to which the roots are attached can be transformed into handsome flower vases. The roots are sawed off to support the stump in an upright position, and the latter is then hollowed out, filled

The Japanese are the most artistic flower growers in the world. They give much thought to the question of properly potting their plants, and their principle is that as the pot or jardiniere is the frame for the flower, it must not divert attention from the principal object. arranged in every nook and cranny of the

Dubious Necessity of Hats. From the London Globe,

The wise and humans order whereby policemen are no longer called upon to grill under the old-fashioned helmet has suggested to one or two of the weekly journals the question of the hat as a whole. Do we need hats? With the his ory of our race, with the dispositions of our ancestors, and with the physical ailments of our immediate progenitors, we have inherited the notion that the hat is as necessary to bodily salvation as flannels to the cricketer or the "jumper" to the sallor. But, is n? According to some authorities there is no more fruitful cause of baldness in mon than the tier facility. tion of the tree trunk supported by three thick legs cut from stout branches. These latter are crossed to form a tripod. The would only go about the streets with their craniums exposed to the senencent rays of the sun and to the genial blessings of Zephyrus, their heads, we are told, Zephyrus, their heads, we are told, would burgeon with crisp young hair, and smile like a fertile valley. Children, we are reminded, are coasing to wear shoes, since sandais are now firmly established in the nursery and on Brighton sands. Soon, therefore—the logic is irresistible—as the child is father to the man, man will put out. child is father to the man, men will put off the topper, the billy-cock, even the delicate straw, and waik hatless under heaven. We have no doubt in the world that it is wis-dom to wear hats as little as possible, but we cannot so force our imaginations as to picture, even in the dim future, this hatless generation. Besides the ment of one's locks, there is the profound difficulty for the nervous man of returning a lady's bow without something to pull from his head; and in addition even to this, there is the dreadful possibility of colds in

Relief for Weary Eyes.

People who suffer from tired eyes may be glad to try a French author's accidentally discovered remdy. It is a simple method of restoring the vision to freshness. One night when engaged in writing an article his eyes gave out before he could fin-

ish, and he was compelled to stop. So, turning from his unfinished manuscript, his eyes fell upon some scraps of col-ored silk that his wife had been using for patchwork. These gay colors had a peculiar attraction for his wearied optics. On resuming his work after gazing at them for several minutes he found them quite fresh. After several experiments he surrounded his inkstand with brilliantly colored striped silk material so that his eyes must rest on them every time he dips his

Fashions of the Hour.

pen into the ink. This brings instant re-

Tags, tassels and fandangles of all kinds are decided features of the fashion of the hour, but, although La Mode has succeeded in bringing in elaborate decoration in this form, she fails signally when she endeavors to introduce plaits and folds instead of the plain, graceful skirt we have loved so long. The fact remains that the best skirt is an absolutely plain one. There is a tendency to trim the hips, yet at the same time to keep plain lines, and in regard to this the individual woman can please her-

The simple, stitched taffeta skirts and blouse bodices are cool, smart and yet very practical. They afford a change, too, from the citnging soie de chine and crepe de

chine we have favored so long. Wanted to Know.

From the Chicago News. Ida-"Maude says the man she is going to marry is bold and fearless." May-"Indeed! Is he an umpire or a

book agent?"



gives it the lustre and sfikiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and health